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THE TONTINE POLICIES
OF THE
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

NOT ONLY
PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN,

if you should be taken from them, but also
YIELD A HANDSOME RETURN TO YOURSELF,
if you live and keep your policy in force.

THE EQUITABLE'S

Twenty-Year Tontine Policies, maturing in 1891,
have a Cash Surrender Value equal to
A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS, WITH INTEREST

at rates varying from 2½ to 7 per cent. per annum.

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INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751
Uncalled capital £2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
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**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
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**THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
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Newsdealers and Bookellers.

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A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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**ROYAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**

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Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.
Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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Companhia Marques Limitada.

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Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and apparatuses.

Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.
Packing, Belting, Rubber, Asbestos, etc.

Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machinery.

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Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

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Banks.

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOA,

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega,
1st floor (provisionally)

Authorized by Decree No. 597, of 19th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 750,000

BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

H. A. DeLILLE,

Acting Manager.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany.....{ Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin, } and corres-
Norddeutsche Bank in } pondents.
Hamburg, Hamburg }
England.....{ N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
International Bank of London, Limited
London }
France.....{ Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London,
Crédit Lyonnais }
Spain.....{ and branches
Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp }
Belgium.....{ H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents. }
Italy.....{ Banca di Napoli, Naples.
Banca di Sicilia & Agorae and corres-
pondents. }
Portugal.....{ O. Amann & Co., New York.
United States.....{ Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
Uruguay.....{ Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
Argentina.....{ Ernesto Uelerser Bank, B. Ayres.
and any other countries }
Open accounts current:
Pay interest on deposits for a certain time.
Execute orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boetiger—Krah,
Directors.

June 1891

**Companhia União Industrial
S. SEBASTIÃO**

Share Capital R\$ 10,000,000\$

Debentures £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTÓVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTURA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAOEM FLUMINENSE

Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen

ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.

Succs. J. V. HALL & Co.,

No. 84, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

**BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London, E. C.

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

39, Rua 1º de Março, 1º andar.

Subscribed capital £ 1,000,000
Paid up capital 800,000
Reserve fund 225,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
Correspondents in New York and all the principal
cities of Europe.

Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every
species of Banking business.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES
THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has
been for years and is now prescribed by the lead-
ing physicians in all parts of the world, who attest
that it gives the most satisfactory results of any
remedy yet produced. The diseases for which
they use it, and in which they claim the greatest
results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition

Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia

General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS'
SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weak-
ness produced by long illness whether from
pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic
virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and
assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to
require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated
though many persons have sought to trade upon its
reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND
CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

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Rua da Candelaria, 8.

OKELL, WILSON & Co.

31 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva
22 Bacco de Bragança.

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General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.
53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material.
Killing Stock.
Machinery.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and
Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make

Samples may be seen at the

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75 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

(Late "The River Plate Times.")

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1868.

The only newspaper in the English language published in

the Republic of Uruguay.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay,

Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the

United States.

This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowl-

edged representative organ of English interests in the Re-

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MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND.

Head Master: The Revd. Edward de Ewer.

The attention of parents who desire a good English education for their sons, and a happy home, is directed to the above establishment. The house is spacious, the situation high and very healthy. Terms inclusive and moderate. Entire charge can be taken of boys.

References to patrons in Brazil.

WM. SPEERS Esq.

Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway.

S. PAULO, BRAZIL.

Prospectuses on application.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungerlen Cleret,

Chateau Pelagys,

Karlovitz.

TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

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13 Rua Primeiro de Maio, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Commercio, SAO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

855, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Shade Rollers.—The Hartshorn spring shade roller is known far and near, and its merits are constantly securing for it a wider field of action. This roller is manufactured by Stewart Hartshorn, East Newark, N. J., U.S.A. Mr. Hartshorn has issued a souvenir catalogue telling about the growth of the business and its present condition, together with a profusion of illustrations of his main and branch offices, exteriors and interiors of his factories at East Newark, N. J., and Muskegon, Michigan. In one edition of the catalogue, the last five pages are devoted to reproductions of medals taken by the Hartshorn rollers at various expositions, and in another edition this same space is devoted to illustrations of different styles of brackets. This new catalogue, in both editions, appeared on the first of January and is ready for gratuitous distribution. It can be had by anyone who will address an inquiry to Stewart Hartshorn, East Newark, N. J., U.S.A.

Photographie Allema.—This is the excellent establishment of Mr. M. Ribeiro, successor to Messrs. Alberto Henschel & Co., at No. 40 Rua dos Ourives. The quality of work done by this house is superior. The artistic photographer invests his productions with a living reality. His art reproduces not only the mere outlines but transfers to them, too, the spirit of the subject. The result is a photograph which evokes admiration and is perfectly faithful. Such is Mr. Ribeiro's work. His portraits in oil and crayon are above criticism. Photographs are made by all systems, and orders are taken for work outside of the gallery. You find here a complete collection of pictures of eminent characters in politics, literature, art, etc.

Furniture and Carpets.—Mr. Henry King, son, at No. 8 Rua dos Ourives, has just received a large invoice of beautiful furniture for parlors, sleeping-rooms and dining-rooms. He has also added largely by fresh receipts to his stock of special upholstered and fine wicker furniture of rich designs and new styles. All the furniture he offers to the public is particularly adapted to this climate and made of the best wood. In his spacious store-room he displays sofas, reclining-chairs provided with every device of comfort, tapestry, curtains, window ornaments, an extensive variety of carpets, mat-hassocks, oil cloths, quilts, mat-tresses, in fine everything to be found in a complete and first-class stock of furniture and carpets. The upholstering department is a special feature of this establishment, and the work that comes from it is done in the most substantial manner. He also makes a specialty of receiving orders to be filled direct from Europe.

As Grão-Turco.—This prominent establishment of Messrs. Estella & Co. at No. 64, Rua do Ouvidor, is replete with a splendid assortment of goods particularly suitable for the holiday trade. Their stock of objects of art, children's toys, toilet articles and articles for salons, perfumery, &c., is complete and can not be equalled for infinite variety, quality and elegance. An examination of this vast collection of novelties and useful and ornamental articles can not fail to discover something that would make a fitting present. A special exposition of fans of all kinds from the ordinary to the most highly ornamented and richly designed, is made every Saturday and should be seen. The prices are plainly marked and are half those of any other house.

Cahutyn Ink.—The Cahutyn Ink is one of the most desirable writing fluids ever offered to the public. It is the invention of Dr. Canha Sales, who prepares it by a chemical process from the Cahutyn, a tree of the Pernambuco woods. All who have tried it unanimously endorse it as an ink without a rival for its manifold excellent qualities. Its conspicuous qualities are: It dries rapidly, dispensing with the use of blotting-paper; it resists the action of water, so that writing can be wetted and rubbed without injuring it; it writes as well on moist as on dry paper; it does not oxidize a steel pen. Chief of all it is an indelible ink and ensures the perpetuity of written documents. Time does not obliterate it and no acid can remove it, thus preventing the alteration of writing. It is an absolutely clean ink and serves as well for copying as for ordinary writing. The salesroom is temporarily located at No. 230 Rua da Alfandega, sobrado.

Compenhie Grande Hotel de Petropolis.—This company owns the two principal hotels in Petropolis, the *Bragança* and the *Orleans*, provided with every desirable comfort for guests and with the service of first-class establishments. The Hotel *Bragança* is situated at Nos. 21 and 23 on the Avenida 15 de Novembro, a broad and attractive avenue. The Hotel *Orleans* is at the base of a little mountain, fronting the Praça D. Afonso and with the charming river Quitandinha flowing at its side. Both hotels have pleasure-pharons for excursions in the romantic scenery of the suburbs and carriages to convey passengers to and from the railroad station. This is the season of the year to bear in mind that Petropolis is considered by hygienists to possess an *Alpine climate*, or the climate of a high altitude, which ensures its entire freedom from the prevailing diseases of the summer and establishes its character of a veritable health-resort. The two hotels described are recommended as the largest and most fashionable in Brazil. In Rio de Janeiro the company has an office at No. 28, Rua de S. Pedro where you will be courteously furnished with any further information you may require.

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 69 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 9th, 1892.

It is worthy of notice, and of earnest protest, that the states are beginning to levy a stamp tax of their own, in addition to what is already levied by the national government. The measure is wrong in principle and is unjust and unequal in practice. It adds a further percentage on transactions which are already heavily taxed, it is confining for it obliges everyone to keep himself informed of the acts of two separate and independent legislative bodies, it is unjust in making the legality of documents dependent upon conformity with the changeable requirements of these two bodies, and it is unequal because it will lead to heavier taxes in some states than in others. It will also lead to a heavy multiplication of taxes on transactions which may have to be executed in several states, and will tend to impede and complicate general commercial business to an extent which will certainly occasion serious losses. As this will largely affect foreign investments and commercial enterprises, it will inevitably lead to a depreciation of Brazilian credit and to an increase in the charges for doing business in the country. In the end all these costs will have to be met by the Brazilian people themselves, hence self-interest as well as sound principle should counsel them to prohibit all such economic blunders. There are sufficient sources of revenue available, such as that of a land tax, to meet every local requirement without seeking to duplicate taxes already levied by the national government. The customs and internal revenue taxes should be kept in the hands of the national treasury, and if it is necessary for the states to have a share of them, then let a percentage be set apart for that purpose.

The official organ of the state government of Minas Geraes affects to treat the secession of southern Minas as the unauthorized and absurd act of an unknown commission. This may be perfectly true, but so far as we can see it in no wise affects the real question. The facts are that a number of citizens, whose names are published, met at Campanha on the 31st to express their dissatisfaction with the government of that state, and the result of their deliberations was an act of secession. This act may be absurd, but it is none the less mischievous. The revolt of the prisoners at Santa Cruz was also absurd, for there was not the least chance of a successful issue, but it was none the less hurtful for all that. We have not the slightest idea that the Campanha secession will result in the division of the state of Minas Geraes, but it certainly will result in an injury to the credit of the state and in undermining confidence in the stability of present political institutions. We do not like to counsel severity, for that will inevitably lead to injustice and oppression, but the fact remains that there will be no end to these revolutionary attempts until someone is severely punished for it. When it is found that a revolution means punishment for treason, then we shall have peace and harmony.

The proposal of some Amazonas legislators to issue a half million in small notes, is worthy of serious notice. The "regional system" proposed by Ruy Barbosa is bad enough, but if each state is to be permitted to issue paper money, then there will be no end to the difficulties and losses sure to follow. There should be one common circulating medium throughout the whole country, uniform in value and based upon one species of security. There will then be no inequality between the states, and they will be all the closer bound together through such a common interest. If once the states are permitted to issue their own currency, then we shall have varying rates of depreciation, arbitrary discounts between states, greater confusion in foreign exchanges, and a wide divergency between the profits on commercial enterprises in contiguous states. Brazil is encountering difficulties enough without this, and a check should be at once placed upon the project. There is unquestionably a general lack of small notes, owing to the abominable policy pursued of permitting bank speculators to issue large notes, presumably to avoid the labor of counting and signing. Here in Rio even there is a serious lack of change and in cases 2½ has been paid for it. The government, however, can easily meet the requirement by issuing small notes in exchange for large ones, and this should be done at once.

There is perhaps no better illustration of the humane tendencies of modern civilization than the organization of societies for the relief of those falling in battle. Noble, tender-hearted men and women have dedicated their lives to this service, and are to be found wherever war is doing its dreadful work. The work of these devoted servants of humanity is honored and protected everywhere, and their badge opens for them every door. Besides these there are other societies for supplying hospitals with nurses, for the protection of the aged and infirm, of children, and of dumb animals. In every direction we find some manifestation of this spirit of self-sacrifice and fraternity. It has occurred to us, in considering the present state of affairs in this city and Santos, that there is still another field to occupy in the work of organized relief, and that it might be initiated right here in Rio de Janeiro—the work of carrying relief to the victims of fever, and of improving the sanitary condition of places where dangerous fevers are common. Like the others, it should be a private organization and should be accorded the fullest protection by the authorities wherever its work is required. It should seek to provide nurses, hospitals, ambulances, medicines for the poor, and everything which can alleviate the sufferings of the poor. It should strive to seek out the sources of infection and to propagate better ideas of cleanliness, ventilation, alimentation and personal habits. And it should be protected by all authorities in its recommendations for the abatement of nuisances, and for the execution of sanitary improvements. Such a society would need to be well instructed in sanitary science; it will therefore be the work of educated men and women, whose opinions will be respected and whose re-

commendations will be observed. Many an epidemic might have been averted by the timely and intelligent action of the sanitary authorities, but, as we know only too well, this action is never taken. Governments can not be depended upon to do this work; even the best of them are ignorant and negligent. If this work—which means the saving of more lives than are lost on the battle-field—is ever to be done, it must be through the efforts of an organized society composed of men and women who are willing to dedicate life and fortune to it. Can it not be done?

The newly elected directors of the Banco da Republica have not taken upon their shoulders a light responsibility, and their management of a delicate and difficult task will be watched with interest. The composition of the directory shows that it is the result of a coalition; Sr. Figueiredo has his representatives, Sr. Mayrink has his and it is supposed that Sr. Pinho has also a representative upon the new board. It is quite possible that some such arrangement was inevitable, but at the same time it must be confessed that a diversity of influences can hardly be expected to produce harmony of action, and if the newly elected managers of Brazil's great financial institution are able to preserve peace among themselves, it is to be hoped that they will reduce the chaos delivered over to them into some form that will inspire a shade of that confidence which the Banco da Republica has never enjoyed heretofore. It is evident that a vast amount of disagreeable "dinning" will be thrown upon Barão de Gahay and his colleagues. The gigantic speculative operations fostered by Sr. Mayrink and his colleagues in the Banco da Republica, the Banco Constructor and the Banco de Credito Popular must be liquidated in some form if confidence is sought for the Banco da Republica, and can these liquidations be realized without damage to reputations? We fear not; and hence we consider that the new directors are assuming a responsibility that either is the expression of most admirable courage and confidence, or is inspired by a certainty that aid is to be extended to the reformed institution by the Treasury. There can be no one connected with Brazil that honestly wishes the total destruction of the Banco da Republica. Its management has been that of lunatics so far, but if these managers have incurred liabilities that can be enforced by the new directory, then it may be justifiable on the part of the government to extend what aid it can to prevent the entire destruction of the capital of the bank. The meeting called for the 10th inst. will modify the statutes of the bank, and after this is held, it will be possible, perhaps, to form some idea as to what are the expectations of the directory, of which Barão de Gahay is head, as to the future of the bank. According to the report of the meeting held on the 6th the new directors are to have a constant remembrance of what is expected of them, for it was unanimously decided to place a bust of Sr. Mayrink in the bank parlor, and with this effigy before them the new board will surely be strengthened in all their efforts to improve the credit of the institution of which they have taken charge.

From The Uruguay News, Jan. 24th.

LOSS OF THE "JOHN ELDER."

The news of the total loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *John Elder*, one of the favorite boats of this popular line and one which bore the name of the founder of this important service, caused great consternation in this city, where Captain H. Perry, was a great favorite.

The *John Elder*, Capt. H. Perry, sailed from Valparaiso on Saturday the 16th, and ran ashore on Sunday the 17th in a fog at Carranza Point near Talcahuano 30 miles from Constitución and speedily became a total wreck. The crew and passengers however were saved, they being brought ashore in seven boats of the ill-fated vessel. The post authorities also rendered every sort of help. The mails and treasure arrived at Valparaiso, per *displacement*, on the 21st.

The Cleary Opera Company were on board and will of course have lost all their valuable baggage, scenery, dresses, etc., an immense loss, even if insured, as they had made arrangements for giving some more representations in Buenos Aires and Montevideo and will now of course find it difficult, or rather impossible, to do much more than a benefit concert, if that. Great sympathy is felt with Captain Perry as the difficulties of that coast are well known. Off Carranza Point the sea is so deep that the least is quite useless and as fogs are frequent there the danger is very considerable. Some 4000 tons of cargo were lost. We understand that the Pacific company are their own insurers, and as the vessel was an old one her insurance account will more than cover the loss. The company, as we have lately mentioned, has several new boats building and almost ready, so that no serious inconvenience will be felt in the service by this unfortunate loss.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

On the 6th the first meeting of the bank's shareholders was held, the object being to receive the resignation of the entire board of directors, including the president, Sr. Mayrink.

After Visconde de Gushy had complained, in a politely sarcastic manner, of a paragraph in Sr. Mayrink's *relatorio* in reference to the *parquetiers* that pestered, and produced, the latter's resignation, the election of the new board of directors was held and the following gentlemen were declared elected: Visconde de Gushy, Frederico Duval, Cordel de Azevedo Pinto, Camillo de Andrade and Manoel Gonçalves Duarte. The board will not, however, assume office until the necessary modifications in the statutes of the bank are voted, for which purpose a meeting has been cited for the 10th inst.

The *conselho fiscal* elected is composed of Srs. Barão de Araujo Ferraz, Guilherme Porto, Barão de Sampaio Vianna, João Manoel Pereira da Silva and Carlos Antonio de Araujo Silva.

Upon the motion of Visconde de Assis Martins a vote of confidence in Sr. Mayrink was passed, and this gentleman's last is to be placed in the bank parlor with the dates of the installation of the bank and of Sr. Mayrink's resignation of the presidency.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the 8th inst. *O Tempo* published the following telegram: "Porto Alegre, 6th.

The provisional government of the state maintains itself surrounded with all popular prestige, directing affairs from on board the gunboat *Marajó*. Col. João Pinto was arrested to-day as one of the leaders of the insurrectionary movement. Other arrests have been made.

The 29th battalion of infantry which had seized the telegraph station at Cachoeira returned to its barracks upon the energetic intimation of Col. Pedra.

The population of the city demands the withdrawal of the battalion.

The 4th, 6th and 12th battalions which remain faithful to the government are expected here. The only battalion that is still hostile is the 13th. The commander of the district has not acted as circumstances required."

O Tempo adds that this telegram was received at 2 a. m. on the 7th; that it refers to former telegrams which had not been received, and asks the government what had become of them.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The rainfall in Buenos Aires last year amounted to 944 millimetres, of which 138mm fell in March.

The Clary company, which was wrecked on the *John Elder*, was expected to arrive at the River on the *Liguria* and will give a performance in Buenos Aires on the 15th inst.

The *Buenos Aires Herald* of January 9th was received on Sunday last by a steamer which brought Montevideo papers of the 31st. The Buenos Aires post-office seems to be thoroughly demoralized.

An exchange says that a French firm has offered the Argentine government to finance a loan of £10,000,000 on condition of receiving an exclusive monopoly of the sale of tobacco and matches in that country.

The December returns for the city of Buenos Aires show that there had been 1811 births (272 illegitimate) during the month, 635 marriages, 1345 deaths and 105 still-births. The population was estimated at 556,663 at the close of the month.

On Wednesday, January 20th, the thermometer went up very nearly to 68° Fahr. in Buenos Aires, and in Montevideo it is said to have marked 38° C. or 100.4° Fahr. It looks as though our Platine friends will have to come up to Rio to cool off.

A decree has been issued by the Argentine government declaring that all the private banks in the republic, whether carried on with foreign or national capital, and whether their boards of directors are in the country or not, are liable to pay the tax of 10% on their profits.

The bill raising the unjust moratorium imposed on the Bolsa liquidation for July, having at last passed the Chambers, received the seal of the executive on Tuesday, and is now law. Although the mischief is now in great measure done, the law has been welcomed on the Bolsa as removing a staminal impediment to business, and champagne flowed in the vicinity to celebrate its promulgation. Another instance of gratitude for small mercies.—*Montevideo Times*, January 28.

The Buenos Aires Intendant has issued a notice to merchants, shopkeepers and the public generally that the chemical analysis of every alimentary substance imported, manufactured or sold for consumption, is obligatory and that the case, cork, bottle or wrapper, etc., containing the same must bear the seal of the chemical office. Merchants are prohibited from printing on their labels the certificate of the chemical office, the only authorized form of certificate being the seal obtained from the office itself.

Strange to say, in spite of the new emission, paper money is already becoming scarce in the market. This scarcity will increase in proportion as the ship-plaster decreases in value, and one difficulty will be added to another until we have another emission. Thus the government that once violates economical laws commits another crime to escape the effects of the first, and so the way to perdition becomes easy. It is not likely that Pellegrini will call for another pull on the paper factory during his term of office. He will content himself with the fifty millions of ship-plasters, but his successor must have a new supply on coming into office.—*Southern Cross*.

We call attention to the article in another column on police abuses in Rio de Janeiro. The question of making the police and other authorities responsible for abuse and false imprisonment is one that equally affects the River Plate. Here, as in Rio, the present customs are not those of civilized nations, nor should they be tolerated by the foreign residents.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 29th.

The 45% of the Montevideo custom house revenue for the payment of the first coupon of the consolidated debt of Uruguay has been collected daily by the London & River Plate Bank, the total received up to the present being \$304,411.38. Should the proceeds of the 45% from the custom house amount to no more than \$300,000 per month, that will be amply sufficient to cover this liability, which amounts to about \$285,000 a month. Where trouble may arise in future if this revenue does not increase, is when the question has to be faced as to whether the remaining 55% together with the other small sources of revenue the country possesses, will suffice to cover the public service of the country, while no attempt whatever is being made to diminish expenses.—*Uruguay News*, Montevideo, January 31st.

The extraordinarily high duties now charged upon all articles of consumption, and particularly on tobacco, etc., are bringing forth fruits after their kind. The general public has to pay famine prices for its commodities, the government revenue is not increased to any appreciable extent, and the temptation to smuggle goods becomes too strong to be resisted. Through a mere accident, the other day, it was discovered that a *most respectable* firm was endeavoring to smuggle twelve thousand dollars' worth of fine tobacco in jars that were concealed in the centre of a lot of barrels of *yuka*. Of course these goods were confiscated, but it is very doubtful whether their value represents anything like what the government has been defrauded out of through more successful ventures.—*Argentine News*, Rosario, January 23rd.

The political outlook is as bad as it can be. On Monday evening the troops of the line were ordered out to encamp in Maldonado. The alleged object of this move is to give the soldiers an opportunity of bathing in the river, and for drill and target exercise. Nobody believes that such was the real motive. We give elsewhere some particulars of the row in Mendoza. It appears that Suarez who was shot, is dangerously wounded but not dead yet. The secretary, Narvajas, died immediately. Two of the assassins were also killed in the fray. Pellegrini and Roca are about to return to this city from Mar del Plata. Costa is still sending out arms to the police in the camp, but whom he is going to fight is a mystery. Some say he will form an alliance with the radicals to support the candidature of Roque Saenz Pena.

Others say he intends to proclaim himself King or Sultan. Roca finds it hard to keep his followers together and many of them laugh at the *acuerdo*. There is a general feeling that the radicals are conspiring and will make an attack somewhere. Mitre's supporters are crest-fallen and know not what side to take. At every hour of the day there were alarming rumors in the beginning of the week. Things are somewhat quieter as we go to press and the general opinion is there can be no revolution unless by defection of the troops. There's the rub.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 22.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

Salt is selling in Goyaz for 25\$ a bag.

In Ceará there have been some fatal cases of small-pox and yellow-fever.

The laborers employed on the new quays at Santos struck on the 5th for higher wages.

The extraordinary session of the state legislature of Ceará was opened on the 3rd inst.

In Juiz de Fora there were registered in January 16 marriages, 60 births and 49 deaths.

Councillor Leoncio de Carvalho has published a card declaring that he has retired from political life.

The first section of the new quays at Santos was formally opened for business uses on the 2nd inst.

During the month of January there were 2,787 immigrant arrivals at Santos, of which 2,498 were Italians.

The sanitary delegate at Campinas has prohibited the entrance into that city of persons ill of contagious fevers.

The export of rubber from the Amazon valley amounted to 10,831,528 kilos to the United States and 6,957,877 kilos to Europe, last year.

The receipts of rubber at Pará last month were 3,030 tons, the largest quantity ever received at that market in any one month.

Forty members of the S. Paulo legislature have protested against the dissolution of that legislature by the president of the state.

The telephone employees in S. Paulo went out on a strike on the 3rd because their petition for more pay had not been attended to.

The governor of São Paulo has authorized the sanitary authorities of that capital to open a hospital for yellow fever cases coming from Santos.

A telegram of the 4th from Bahia says that it was reported the government had resolved to annul its appointment of a chief of police for that state.

A Desterro telegram of yesterday states that a conflict is threatened at Brusque, Santa Catharina, where a body of armed men have appeared and demanded the withdrawal of the provisional authorities and police.

A revolutionary movement occurred in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 7th to overthrow the provisional government. The news are very meagre and uncertain, but it seems to have been a failure from the beginning.

The provisional junta of Santa Catharina has ordered an election of members of the constituent assembly to be held in that state on the 27th prox.

In Ceará on the 4th there were disturbances caused by fighting between policemen and cadets of the military school. Several of the latter were wounded.

A duel was fought in S. Paulo on the 5th by two Italian journalists of the name of Falcinelli and Bertolotti. The latter received a slight wound in the hand.

The breweries of Juiz de Fora have raised the price of beer to 300, 400 and 540 reis per bottle, and that of soda water to 300 reis per half bottle and 420 reis per bottle.

Gen. Cesario Alvim has effectively prevented his enemies from deposing him from the presidency of Minas Geraes. The general has resigned. This may be considered a flank movement worthy of a great military leader.

In the state of Rio Grande do Sul on the 25th ult. a body of 150 men, organized by Cols. Pedroso and Bernardino Matta for the purpose of attacking Cangussu, was captured and disbanded by a force of 500 men under the command of Col. Israel Caldeira.

In a telegram to the press of this city President Cesario Alvim ridicules the revolutionary movement at Campanha for organizing the new state of Minas do Sul.

Senator Pinheiro Guedes has received a telegram stating that at Corumbá on Jan. 22nd there was a successful revolutionary movement which declared the governor of Mato Grosso deposed, appointed a provisional government and removed the capital of the state to Corumbá.

Dr. F. Bernardino has been elected president of the municipal council of Juiz de Fora by a majority of 181, receiving 893 votes against 712 cast for his competitor Dr. João Penido.

The official organ of the government of Minas Geraes, *O Movimento*, says that the reported secession of southern Minas is false, which it calls a "comedy by an unknown commission."

In Ceará several non-commissioned officers and cadets of the 11th battalion of infantry have been arrested for taking part with the cadets of the military school in promoting disturbances.

A telegram from Pará of the 5th states that the president of Amazonas has decided to obey the order he has received from the general government to come to Rio. Think of the legally-elected governor of an independent state obeying such an order.

A telegram from Pernambuco says that the officers of the garrison wish to make Gen. Ourique Jacques sole governor of the state, excluding Dr. Ambrosio Machado and Dr. Meira de Vasconcellos. The general, however, says that he has given his word of honor to uphold the junta and begs the officers to desist from their intention.

As Gen. Ourique Jacques did not succeed in dissolving Gen. Clarindo from the gubernatorial chair, the cadets of the Ceará military school have taken the matter in hand. This led to the insulting of a cadet by an officer of the police force, and now the military school demands the dismissal of the chief of police. Why not dissolve the school?

The provisional government of Espírito Santo has issued an electoral law and ordered an election of members of the constituent assembly to be held on the 5th. At this election the voters will express their approval or disapproval of the deposition of the governor of the state. If the majority of the electors disapprove of the deposition, the governor will be reinstated.

At Vassouras a meeting, attended by 800 persons, was held for the purpose of demanding greater prominence in the shipment and delivery of freight by the Central railway. In consequence of the delay with which this service is performed the stocks of merchandise at nearly all the business houses in Vassouras had been exhausted and the people were threatened with starvation.

There was another revolt of military prisoners on the 5th, but this time in the prison at Juiz de Fora, where some 30 soldiers were confined for various offences. A drunken soldier was sent in to procure a prisoner for outside service, and his brutality provoked a conflict. Fortunately the outer doors were closed in time to prevent an escape, but the prisoners had possession of the cage for a time.

A meeting was held at Campanha, Minas Geraes, on the 31st ult. at which it was resolved that southern Minas should separate from the rest of the state. A provisional junta was chosen, which issued the customary manifesto about guarantees to life and property. The junta resolved, however, to annul the recent elections of aldermen and justices of the peace, from which it appears that these penny ha'penny local elections are the source and cause of this absurd secession. If the Sul de Minas people could realize how painfully absurd they appear, they would all emigrate to Goyaz to-morrow.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The daily night train between Rio and São Paulo now makes one trip each way per week.

The director of the Central railway has issued orders for station-masters to prepare their accounts by the 10th of every month. From this rule it excepted the agent at the Rio station, whose accounts must be ready by the 15th.

A friend remarks that if the authorities want to see a very unsanitary proceeding, let them go to the railway station just before train time and see the crowd along the ticket-office. The ticket-seller's window is kept closed until the last few minutes, and then the surging unwashed crowd on a hot day is enough to give a wooden man the fever.

A telegram received here on the 4th announces that the personnel of the Central of Bahia railway had struck for an increase of 50 per cent in their salaries.

A collision occurred between two freight trains on the Central railway just above Rodeio on the morning of the 4th resulting in serious damages to both locomotives. At Maxmiliomha the night before there was a derailment, much damage to the track and the customary delays. Verily the Central is rapidly achieving great distinction for negligence and incapacity.

COFFEE NOTES.

El Cronista, of Panama, states that a report has been received from the coffee districts of Los Santos, which states that the plantations have never been in better condition, that planting is being actively carried on, and that there is an abundance of land suitable for its cultivation, on which the plantations can be very largely extended. This year 120,000 coffee trees, 80,000 rubber trees and 30,000 cacao trees have been planted in this district.

From the American Crocker, January 6th.

COFFEE.

For the first time since 1888 the consumption rises beyond the figures for that year. Coffee has declined during the year, and now rules on Brazil spots 2 1/2 @ 4 cents below the prices of one year ago. Throughout the year spot stocks have been light. Coffee, when judged by the value of the imports, constitutes 11.38 per cent. of the total imports of foreign merchandise. The value of the imports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1891, was \$96,123,777 against a yearly average for the preceding five years of \$62,504,096, an increase of \$33,619,681. In 1888 the imports were valued at less than one-half the value in 1891, being \$22,676,937. That was a year of low prices, the average cost of fair to prime Rio being 10.76 cents. The next year marked the beginning of an era of high cost, the average rising to 18.11 cents for the same grade. This year marks another change toward a basis of low figures and undoubtedly a steady increase in consumption.

The imports into the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1891, less exports, compare with the preceding year as follows:

	1891.	1890.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Imports less exports...	511,041,459	490,161,900

The consumption for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1891, at six ports was 235,058 tons, against 209,457 tons in 1890, a gain of 25,601 tons, or 11.2 per cent., which, under normal conditions, is above the average annual increase in consumption.

The average monthly cost of leading varieties of coffee, and the average for the year, are shown in the following table:

	Rio,	Rio,	Maracaibo,	Padang,
	No. 7.	No. 3.		mats.
Jan.	17.43	19.23	19.05@22.90	33.10@24.40
Feb.	17.72	19.50	20. @22.25	24. @25.37
Mar.	18.57	20.25	19.50@22.25	24.50@25.50
April	18.20	20.13	18.50@20.50	24.25@25.50
May	18.50	20.13	18.50@23.37	24.25@25.50
June	17.33	18.60	17.75@19.02	24.25@25.50
July	17.50	19.23	17.75@19.50	24.50@25.50
Aug.	17.12	18.85	18.12@20.12	25.50@26.50
Sept.	15.20	16.98	16.90@18.90	25.25@26.25
Oct.	12.85	14.55	16. @18.62	25. @26.
Nov.	13.48	15.18	17. @20.81	25. @26.
Dec.	13.55	15.24	17.25@22.06	24.50@25.50
Average	10.45	18.15	18.05@20.91	24.51@25.64

During several months of the past year there has been a great scarcity of desirable grades of Rio coffee, so that Fair or No. 3, and at times grades below No. 7 and above No. 3, have commanded a premium varying from 1/2 to 3 cents per pound above the basis of Exchange quotations and the established difference between grades.

While the above table shows a decrease of 4 cents in Brazil coffee, the average annual cost is only 1 1/2 cents per pound less than in 1890, when it was 19.64 cents for Fair (No. 3) Rio; in 1889, 18.55 cents; in 1888, 15.35 cents; in 1887, 17.80 cents; in 1886, 10.32 cents; in 1885, 9.01 cents.

The sales on the Coffee Exchange during 1891 were 7,738,000 bags, against 9,733,000 bags in 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

The hot weather is still at a white heat in spite of the rains.

Gen. Lima e Silva has been appointed commander of the 5th military district.

Dr. Afonso Celso, Junr., who has had a severe attack of yellow fever, is now recovering.

Congressman Amphiphlio has been appointed judge of the Supreme Court, but it is reported that he will not accept the appointment.

The police are examining a "raised" account paid by the Companhia Plastica, by which someone sought to make 1,000 pesos.

At a recent trial of repeating rifles in this city the Mauser fired 37 shots in two minutes, the Mannlicher 45, and the Nagaut 47.

We wish to call the attention of the sanitary authorities to the stench at the bar of the oldest and best known restaurant in this city.

On the night of the 2nd there were disturbances caused by fighting between soldiers and citizens at Sacco do Alleres. Several shots were fired.

Notwithstanding the rains there is still a scarcity of water in many streets. Some day the authorities will have to confess that it is all due to bad distribution and waste.

[illegible]

February 6th, 1892.

BANKS

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Net profit value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,000,000\$	1,400,000\$..	Agrícola de Paranapanema.	38000 - July 91	60\$	60,000	—
1,000,000	1,400,000	..	Agropecuária do Rio Paraná.	10 7/16 - July 91	50	—	—
1,000,000	1,400,000	..	Ant. Volante de Vassouma	—	100	100,000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cart. e Viçosa Fluminense.	4 0000 - July 91	800	915,000	—
768,400	768,400	20,000\$	Correios Fluminense.	10 0000 - Jan. 91	800	218,000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	20,000\$	Ceres do Brasil.	10 1/2 - July 91	80	—	—
1,000,000	738,000	1,800	Commissões e Ensaio de Café	10 5/16 - Jan. 91	60	50,000	—
1,000,000	600,000	..	Emp. de Obras Publicas.	1 5/16 - Sept. 91	220	70,000	67,8000 - 70\$000
100,000	40,000	..	Ervenas Fluminense.	2 5/8 - July 91	40	8,000	—
500,000	500,000	..	Ind. e Colonizadora do Brazil	—	60	—	— 17,000
50,000	50,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil.	4 5/8 - July 91	70	90,000	88 0000 - 90 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	do do Rio de Janeiro	10 1/2 - July 91	80	20,000	18 0000 - 19 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	—	80	15,000	15 0000 - 16 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitano.	—	40	60,000	— 100 000
5,250,000	5,250,000	10,450	Nacional de C. de Voz e Est.	—	40	60,000	— 110 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Oleos.	5 000 - Jan. 91	100	131,000	—
5,750,000	5,750,000	..	Nova Era Rural.	3 5/8 - July 91	70	70,000	— 30 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Obra Hydraulica do Brazil	—	40	—	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	21,305	Saneamento do Rio.	10 1/2 - July 91	50	38,000	28 0000 - 30 000
2,400,000	2,400,000	..	Serviços Maritimos.	13 1/16 - July 91	170	110,000	— 50 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	24,017	Torreão do Brazil.	80	57,000	30,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	União Lin. do Est. do Briz.	4 0000 - July 91	20	80,000	—

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" 17	La Plata..	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 27	Magdalena	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.

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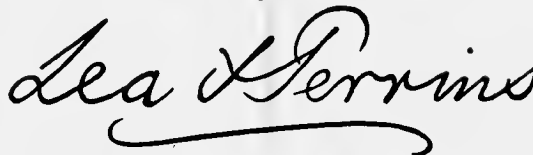
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